## A True and Exact RELATION

Of the Late

Prodigious Earthquake & Eruption

### Mount Ætna,

Or, MONTE-GIBELLO;

Asit came in a LETTER

Written to His Majesty from Naples

By the Right Honorable

The Earle of Winchilsea,

His Majesties late Ambassador at Constantinople, who in his Return from thence, Visiting Catania in the Island of Sicily, was an Ey-witness of That Dreadfull Spectacle.

Together with a more particular Narrative of the same, as it is Collected out of severall Relations sent from CATANIA.

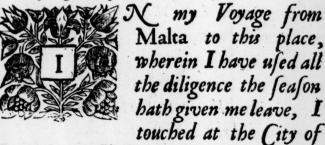
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A true and exact Relation of the late prodigious Earthquake and Eruption of the Mount Ætna, or Monte-Gibello, as it came in a Letter written to His Majesty from Naples, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Winchilsea, His Majesties late Ambassador at Constantinople, who in his return from thence, visited Catania, an eye witness of that dreadful spectacle.

May it please your Majesty,



Catania in Sicily, and was there most kindly Invited by the Bishop to lodge

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in his Palace, which I accepted, that so I might be the better able to inform Your Majesty of that extraordinary Fire, which comes from Mount Gibel 15 miles distant from that City; which for its horridness in the aspect, for the vast quantity thereof, (for it is 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth) for its monstrous devastation, and quick progress, may be termed an Inundation of Fire, a Floud of Fire, Cinders and burning Stones, burning with that Rage as to advance into the Sea 600 yards, and that to a mile in breadth, which I saw; and that which did augment my admiration was, to see in the Sea this matter like ragged rocks, burning in four fathom water, two fathom higher then the Sea it felf, some parts liquid and moving, and throwing off, not without great violence, the stones about it, which like a crust of a wast bigness, and red bot, fell into

into the Sea every moment, in some place or other, causing a great and horrible noise, smoak and hissing in the Sea; and thus more and more coming after it, making a firm foundation in the Sea it self. I stayed there from nine a Clock on Saturday morning, to seven next morning, and this Mountain of Fire and Stones, with Cinders, had advanced into the Sea 20 yards at least, in several places; in the middle of this Fire, which burn'd in the Sea, it hath formed a passage like toa River, with its Banks on each fide very steep and craggy, and in this Channel moves the greatest quantity of this Fire, which is the most liquid, with Stones of the Same composition, and Cinders all red bot, (wimming upon the fire of a great magnitude; from this River of Fire doth proceed under the great Masse of the Stones which are generally three fathom high all over

over the Country, where it burns and in other places much more, there are fecret Conduits or Rivulets of this liquid matter, which Communicates Fire and heat into all parts more or less, and melts the Stones and Cinders by fits in those places where it toucheth them, over and over again; where it meets with Rocks or Houses of the same matter (as many are) they melt and go away with the Fire: where they find other compositions they turn them to lime or ashes, (as I am informed.) The composition of this Fire, Stones and Cinders, are Sulphur, Nitre, Quick-silver, Sal-Armoniac, Lead, Iron, Brass, and all other Mettals. It moves not regularly, nor constantly down hill; in some places it hath made the Valleys Hills, and the Hills that are not high are now Valleys. When it was night I went upon two Towers in divers places, and could

could plainly see at 10 miles distance, as we judged, the Fire to begin to run from the Mountain in a direct line, the flame to ascend as high and as big as one of the highest and greatest Steeples in Your Majesties Kingdoms, and to throw up great Stones into the Air; I could discern the River of Fire to descend the Mountain of a terrible fiery or red colour, and stones of a paler Red, to (wim thereon, and to be, Some as big as an ordinary Table. We could see this fire to move in several other places, and all the Country covered with Fire, ascending with great Flames, in many places, smoaking like to a violent furnace of Iron melted, making a noise with the great pieces that fell, especially those which fell into the Sea. A Cavalier of Malta, who lives there, and attended me, told me, that the River was as liquid where it issues out of the Mountain, as water.

water, and came out like a Torrent with great violence, and is five or fix fathom deep, and as broad, and that no stones do fink therein. I assure Your Majesty, no Pen can express how terrible it is, nor can all the Art and Industry of the world quench, or divert that which is burning in the Country. In 40 dayes time it hath destroyed the babitations of 27 thousand persons, made two Hills of one, 1000 paces high, a piece, and one is four miles in compass, as Your Majesty will see by the draught that I take the boldness to send herewith; it was the best I could get, but hath nothing of the Progress into the Sea; the confusion was so great in the City, which is almost surrounded with Mountains of Fire, that I could not get any to draw one, but I have taken care to have one sent after me for Your Majesty. Of 20000 persons which inhabited Catama,

nia,3000 did only remain; all their Goods are carried away, the Cannons of Brass are removed out of the Castle, some great Bells taken down, the City-Gates Walled up next the Fire, and preparation made all to abandon the City.

That Night which I lay there, it Rained Ashes all over the City, and Ten Miles at Sea it troubled my Eyes. This Fire in its Progress met with a Lake of four Miles in compass, and it was not only satisfied to fill it up, though it was four fathom deep, but hath made of it a Mountain.

I send also to Your Sacred Majesty a
Relation in Print which the Bishop gave
me, wherein the Beginning is Related, and
several Curious Passages. I most humbly beseech Your Pardon for the hindring Your Majesty so long from Your
better Employments: And I beseech You,

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Great

Great Sir, ever to believe I Love and Reverence Your Perfon above All Expression: for, I am

Naples the 27 of April 7 of May. 1669:

Your Majesties

Most Obedient, Most Humble, and Most Faithful

Subject and Servant

Winchilsea.



A Particular

### NARRATIVE

Of the late Dreadful

# Earthquake

#### ERUPTION

As it is Collected out of feveral Relations from

CATANIA.

Ount Ætna, or Monte Gibello, a Mountain fo Renowned throughout the World for its height and greatness, but much more for those Prodigious

Flames, Smoak, and Ashes which it hath cast out from the top of it, whilst the other parts are continually (even in the midst of Summer) cover'd with Snow, has been for many Ages observ'd once, or sometimes oftner, in the space

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of

of about fifteen years, to throw up more than ordinary Flames, with much Smoak and Stones, and great quantities of Ashes; which (though terrible to the neighbouring Towns and Villages) was yet wont, in little time, to abate of its fury, and prove but seldom more injurious to the Countrey near it. than by communicating largely its ashes, which though for the present it did somewhat incommode them, they had afterwards a considerable Compensation in the product of their Lands, which by this means were render'd more fruitful.

But on Friday the ith of March 1669, the Sun was observed before its setting to appear of a pale and dead colour, which (being contrary to what it ever before appear'd to us) struck no small terror into the Inhabitants, all Objects appearing also of the same colour, with a paleness received from that of the Sun. The same night happened in this City as well as the whole Countrey hereabouts, a terrible and unusual Earthquake, whose strong and unequal motions, joyned with horrible Roarings from Monte-Gibello exceedingly frighted the Inhabitants, but was so extraordinarily violent in the Countrey adjacent, that the People were

forced to abandon their houses and to fly into the Fields to avoid the danger threatned them from the falling of their houses. The Village of Nicolofi was of all others the most dreadfully handled by this furious Earthquake, the houses and other buildings being shaken all in pieces, and buried in their own Ruines; the poor People (who had preserved their lives by a timely flight, with such little of their Goods as their hafty fears would permit them to carry out with them) continued a night or two in the fields, beholding with grief and aftonishment the ruine of their habitations: but observing that by these violent concussions, the Earth began to open in feveral places, and to threaten them with inevitable ruine, they fled, though with much trouble and amazement to this Ciry. These shakings of the Earth being so frequent and violent, that the People went reeling and flaggering, with much difficulty supporting one onother from falling, in so much as what with their want of fleep, the pains they were forced to take in travelling, and the great terrors imprinted on them by what they had seen and suffered, they appeared at their arrival in this City as so many distracted People, wholly insensible of what they did. Thie

This dreadful convulsion of the Earth was immediately followed on Monday March 11. about 10 at night by three terrible Ernptions, much about the same time, and at little distance one from the other.

These said Eruptions were observed to be on the side of Monte Gibello, about 2 miles beyond the Mountain, called Montpileri, from whence with a terrible noise it threw up its slames with much sury and violence about a hundred yards in height, its noise not roaring only inwards from the Belly of the Mountain as before, but violently cracking like peals of Ordnance or Thunder, from the side of it throwing out vast stones, some of them of 300 pound weight, which being (as it were) shot through the Air, sell several miles distant from the place, whilst the whole Air was silled with Smoak, burning Cinders, and Ashes, which fell like a siery Rain upon the Countrey.

In the mean time issued from the side of this Prodigious Mountain a vast Torrent of Melted and burning Matter, which, like an Inundation drowned, as in a Flood of Fire, the Coun-

trey on this side of it.

This Burning River ran down upon the Mountain

Mountain Montpileri, which, opposing its direct course, it divided it self into two streams, which encompassed the said Mountain; one of them taking its way by La Gnardia, the Convent of St. Anne, and Malpasso, the other by the Towns of Montpileri and Falicchi which in few hours were wholly destroyed and lost, not fo much as any fign of them remaining, with feveral leffer Villages and Farms, and with them the famous Image of the bleffed Lady of the Annunciata; which, though highly reverenced throughout the whole Island, esteemed the Wonder of Sicily and the whole World, and to which the people with much Devotion reforted in Pilgrimage from the temotest parts. was also swallowed up and consumed by this dreadful Torrent.

This fiery and burning Deluge immediately spread it self to above six miles in breadth, seeming to be somewhat of the colour of melted and burning Glass; but, as it cools, becomes hard and Rocky, and every where in its passage leaves Hills and Pyramids of that Matter behind it.

At the same time Monte Gibello from its top raged with dreadful Flames, which with its noise

and concussions of the Earth still continuing, added not a little to the Terror of the People, who ran with Cries and Lamentations about the City and Countrey, expecting nothing but to be swallowed up or consumed by Fire, having no other apprehensions but of Death, and

a general Conflagration.

The two Torrents of Fire forward, deftroying all things in their way, and by Wednesday, March 13th, had on the West-side branched it self into several streams, and overran Campo Rotundo, St. Pietro, and Mostorbianco, with La Potielli, and St. Antonino; and on the East-part ruin'd the lower part of Mascalicia, and Le Placcht, taking its way towards this City.

On Thursday the 14th, the Wind came Eastwards an which day fell abundance of Rain, which abated not the progress of the Fire; which on the East-side had from Mascalucia made its way to St. Giovanni di Galermo, the lower part whereof it destroy'd; and passing on, seem'd to threaten this City on one side, as

did that on the West-side the other.

As the Fire approached, the Religious every where appeared with much Devotion, carrying

in Procession their Reliques, especially those of St. Agatha, the samons Marryr of Cannia, in which they reposed no small considence, sollowed by great multitudes of People, some of them mortifying themselves with Whips and other signes of Pennance, with great complaints and cries, expressing their dreadful expectation of the events of those Prodigious Fiery Inundations.

Whilft the People were thus bufied in their Devotions, and aftonisht by their Fears, News was brought to the Magistrates of the City. that a confiderable number of Thieves and Robbers had taken the opportunity of this general Distraction to make a Prey of the already distressed People, and that they had murdered feveral of them for their Goods; and that it was to be fear'd that the City of Catania it self might run some danger from the great numbers of them which were about the Countrey, and from thence took their opportunities to get into the Town. Whereupon consultation being had for the prevention of farther mischief from them, the Commander of the Castle was Ordered with a confiderable number of Horse, and a party of Spaniards, to secure the Countrey, and

and City against these Robbers; who immediately fent out several parties with his Provost Marshal, with Orders to seize on all suspected persons, and such as were not able to give a good account of themselves: and, for such as were taken in the Fact robbing, to Execute them by Martial Law, without any farther Tryal; and accordingly caused three pair of Gallows to be fet up for their speedy Execution; one before the Gate Di Aci, a second in the Market place, and a third before the Gate Della Decima, setting strong Guards upon the Gates of the City, and causing all suspected Houses to be searched, an Account to be given in of all Lodgers and such persons to be secured, as could- any ways fall under a suspition.

The poor People out of the Countrey being by this Prodicious calamity stript out of all their Estates, and reduced to great extremity, sled most of them for refuge and relief to this City, with great Lamentations moving the Charity of the Magistrates, who were readily inclined to give them the best assistance they were able; and the Citizens moved by their Complaints and Sufferings, freely open'd their Doors

Doors, filling their Houses with as many of those diffressed People, as they could possibly receive; the Bishop, and all persons of Quality and Estate contributing largely for their support, till better Order could be taken for the disposing of them.

The City of Messina also, and several other Cities (informed of this extraordinary Calamity) sent hither large supplies of Provisions, offering their best assistance to this place,

in case of extremity.

All the Elements at this time seemed to make War upon us, and to conspire together for the punishment of the Inhabitants: the Air was continually darkened with Clouds and Smoke, agitated by great and violent Winds, and oftentimes showred down great Rains, insomuch as the Sun from the beginning of these Eruptions, very seldom appeared to us, and when it did, (with extraordinary paleness,) for a little time only, and (as it were, abhorring so dreadful a Spectacle) soon hid its face again under a thick Cloud.

The Sea ran much higher than it was wont to do, and by its extraordinary Koaring, and in some places overflowing its Banks, added

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not a little to our Consternation. The Land every where infested with Thieves, in so much that till by the extraordinary care taken by the Magistrates and Officers, severe execution was don upon such as were apprehended in the Fact, no Person was able to stir abroad without danger of his life; whilst the Fire, by this prodigious overslowing of the Mountain, threatened to take possession of all.

On Friday the 15th the stream of stery Matter which destroyed the lower part of St. Giovanni di Galermo, divided it self into two parts, one of its branches taking its way toward Mosterbianco, the other threatening the City of Catania, but this last was observed to move with more slowness than before, having in 24 hours time scarcely gained 20 pa-

ces.

On the 18th being Monday, the Torrents being still seen to draw nearer and nearer to this City, the Senate with Monsegnior Cambuchi, the Bishop of this place, followed by all the Clergy Secular and Regular, and an infinite number of People, went in a solemn Procession out of this City to Monte de St. Sosia, carrying out with greatest Devotion their choicest

choicest Kelicks, and upon an Altar erected in view of the Mountain, exposed them, where they Celebrated Mass, and used the Exorcismes accustomed upon such extraordinary occasions, all which time the Mountain ceased not as before with excessive roaring to throw up its smoak and flames with extraordinary violence, and abundance of great stones, which were carried through the Air, some of them falling within their view, though at ten miles distance from the Eruption; the Ashes which proceeded from thence were scattered in great abundance, as well on this City as on the Countrey adjacent, every where in the Fields with Cinders, and the heat of the said Ashes destroying the Grass, which obliged the People to drive away their Cattle to a farther distance, which would otherwise have perished for want of food.

These streams of ruine daily crept nearer and nearer to this City, but by uneven and irregular motions, according as it was more or less supplyd from its fountain; but on Wednesday the 20th, we perceived that that branch of it which seemed most to threaten this City from St. Giovanni di Galermo was wholly extinguisht, and the other

ther which bent its course towards Moster-bianco ran but flowly and gave us fome hopes that its fury was also near spent, but the other Torent which had before overflown Mosterbianco, continued its motion with as much violence as ever, being in breadth above a Musquet shot over; but in probability could not eafily overflow to the Westwards which was defended by its Rocky scienation; another branch which ran by Santo Pietro was observed to be much larger then the rest, and its stream more quick and active, but meeting with some opposition in its way, it made some stop, onely fending out a Rivolet toward the Eastwards about three or four yords wide, of its most subtle and active matter, which directed its course towards a small Village about a furlong distant from its main stream; another Branch threatened Campo Rotundo, but bent its course Westwards towards the Farme of Valcorrente, where its Fiery body was scattered into several deep and Rocky places, without any confiderable damage.

About this time we had hopes that the violence of this eruption had been over, the Mountain not throwing out its Flames with that violence as before, and its noise and roar-

ing in a great measure ceased.

Those who at nearest distance took a view of the Mountain, informed, that the top of it was fallen in, and the Mountain supposed to want near a mile of its former height; that the largest of the Mouths from whence these Fiery streams were vented, was about halfe a mile in compass, but the view of this dreadful inundation carried fo much terror in it as they were not able to express; from all these Mouths were vomited Rivers of a thick and fiery substance of stone and Metals melted, whose depth was various according to the several places it filled in its paffage, in some places 4, in others 8, 12 or 15 yards and upwards; its breadth in some places 6 miles, in others much more; its Flame like that of Brimstone, and its motion like that of Quicksilver; advancing ordinarily very flowly, unless where it was provoked by the addition of a fresh Torrent, or some considerable descent. Wherefoever it passed, it left large heaps of its congealed matter, with which it covered and burnt the Earth, melting the walls of Castles and Houses, throwing down and consuming all with before

before it, nothing being yet found able to refift its force, nor any thing able to quench its burning, Water being observed rather to add to its fury; wheresoever it has passed, it has left its dreadful marks behind it, levelling some hills and raising others, so much changing the scituation, that not the least trace of any place or Town remains, nothing being to be seen but consused heaps of ragged Stone, which yielding a noisome sume, strikes terror and assonishment into all that behold it.

On Friday the 22, the Mountain again roared with much loudness, and threw up from its Mouth a vast quantity of Matter, which formed two large Hills higher and larger then that of Montpileri, with a large bank of the same matter to the Eastwards, sending down a violent stream of its liquid Matter towards Malpasso, much enlarging the former Current, and passing thence to Campo Roundo and Santo Pietro, compleated the Ruines of those Towns, driving suriously towards Moster-bianco; the other stream by Santo Giovanni di Galermo being wholly diverted and extinguisht.

From this time till the 25th, the Mountain continued silent, but then it burst out again with

with more force than ever before, its noise much louder, like peals of Ordnance, and so forcible and lasting, as for 24 hours it caused a shaking and trembling in our Buildings, the Air so filled with smoak and Ashes, as darkened the face of the Sky.

The Birds and Fowl about this time, either through want of Food, or illness of Air, which was corrupted with the noisome smells arising from these Burnings, were observed to

lie dead in all places.

de contra l'interest

On the 28th, the Grand Current was advanced near the City as far as the old Capucins, which struck so great a Terror into the People, that most of them left the City, only some Officers remaining with such persons as were under their Command, who have secured and sent away the Magazine and all the Artillery from the Castle.



A Later Relation from Catania, bearing Date the 27th of April, gives us this farther Account: viz.

He Dreadful Inundation from Monte Gibello having destroyed many Castles and Towns, with an infinite loss, and utter ruine to the Inhabitants, arrived lately with a renewed Force at Mostor-bianco, which it has wholly ruin'd, from thence passing on to Albanelli, in four Dayes space destroyed all the Gardens and Vineyards, with 63 Thousand Vines.

On Wednesday, April 16. With an Impetuous Fiery Torrent it came towards Sardanello, where all the remainder of the Inhabitants of this City were Spectators of it, which resembled

a River of melted and burning Brass, about ten Ells wide, running with swiftness to the Arch of Marcus Marcellus, a Famous Piece of Antiquity, and passing under it, ruin'd about 6 Ells of it, which was the breadth of the Current in that place: from thence it ran to Madonna di Monserrato, which it wholly destroyed: then falling down to Madonna delle Gratie, it entred in at one Gate, and passed through another, without any confiderable hurt, and running through the Gate Della Decima, filled all the Plaine Di Schiara Vina, where it was above fix Ells deep. Then taking its way towards the Bulwark, on the Sea-side, under the Castle of this City, it ran by, two Ells deep into the Sea; in which, ( to the great wonder of all that faw it) it has made its Progress a mile in length, and as much in breadth, and is drawing towards the Gate of the Channel, which gives us great Apprehenfions, least it may that way Invade the City it self: Nor is there less Danger on the fide Del Tindaro, where there runs a great Torrent of the same Active matter, which drawes near, and seemes to threaten the

the Walls, and is in that place about a mile in breadth, having over-flowed and defroyed all the Gardens, from the Gate Della Decima, as farr as Madonna delli Amellati.

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A LIST of the most considerable Towns and Places Ruin'd and destroyed by the Dreadful Earthquake and Eruptions.

The Town of Nicolosi wholly Ruin'd by the Earthquake.

The Towns (Padara, of Tre Castagne) the greatest part destroyed by the Earth-quake.

The Towns St. Antoning St. Pietro,

La Guardia,
Malpasso,
Campo Rotundo,
La Poticlli,
St. Antonino,
St. Pietro,
Mostorbianco,
Montpileri,
La Annundiata,
Falicchi,
Placehi,

Wholly Overflowed, Consumed and lost in this Fiery Inundation, with all the Lands belonging to them not Footsteps of them remaining.

The

The Towns Mascalucia 7 Ruin'd of S. Giovanni de Galermo, Sin part.

The large Gardens and Vineyards of Albanelli Overflown and Destroyed.

The Famous Piece of Antiquity of Marcus Marcellus much Ruin'd.

Madonna de Monserrato destroyed, besides many Castles, Farmes, and other Places, which have run the same Fortune, whose Names we for brevity pass over.

FINIS.

